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INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE TAKES STEPS TOWARD UNITY

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] (From our special envoy)--The Third Intergovernmental Conference met from 13 to 16 December in the city of Mindela, in Sao Vicente, and a decisive step was taken for its dynamization and consolidation, with the approval of the draft Treaty of the Guinea-Bissau-Cape Verde Intergovernmental Conference and approval of its statutes. A further step was taken toward organization in that conditions were created for more serious and intensive study of the problems to be resolved, as well as treatment of all the issues linked to the objectives of the Intergovernmental Conference. The resolutions, guidelines and standards that came out of the meeting will undoubtedly further the gradual and more secure achievement of the goals of the conference, the goals of the PAIGC, the goal of unity.

The Third Intergovernmental Conference could be described by two words: realism and objectivity. The delegations of the two governments went to the heart of the problems, analyzed the factors involved in the resolution of these problems and established a plan of action with realistic goals, taking material, economic and psychological factors into account.

With the establishment of the conference as an institution, the necessary and essential staff was created, with dynamic and positive functions. Hence, the Intergovernmental Conference has become a permanent organ, with permanently functioning committees, subcommittees and work groups, and executive offices linked with the chiefs of government, thus guaranteeing continuity and effectiveness in action and in leadership. It now remains to dynamize its activity in the continuing search for common solutions and new paths and methods for the development of our cooperation.

6362

CSO: 4401

WINDHOEK, LUANDA SWAP CAPTURED AIRPLANES

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 5 Jan 80 p 4

[Text]

WINDHOEK:

After many months of negotiations, there was a swap of aircraft between Windhoek and Luanda. While most Swakopmund residents were in their beds, enjoying the sea weather, a twin-engine turbo-charged Piper Aztec, lifted from that airfield with a representative of the Administrator General on board, for the airfield at Mossamedes where the exchange took place.

It is a long story which painfully underlines the tragic situation of a lack of diplomatic ties between two neighbouring countries, both in need of one another. On the afternoon of July 15, 1979, the twin Aztec, registered in Luanda and bearing the registration marks

D2 - ENT, went astray with the pilot and four passengers. The pilot selected a suitable piece of field and after making an emergency landing, discovered that he had set down his plane on Namibian soil.

The pilot and four passengers were taken into what is called protective custody and taken to the Werda Police station, a remote Police command, in fact a frontier post, in the area Etosha-Kamanjab-Kaoko-land.

Likewise another aircraft, on April 22, 1979, being a Piper Arrow on a ferry flight from Abidjan to Grootfontein in South West Africa where it had to refuel before proceeding to the Transvaal, went astray. The pilot, an American identified as Mr Douglas Lee Patrick, opted for a landing at Luanda.

After touching down he told the airport authorities that he had developed navigational problems. Luanda impounded the aircraft, and handed Mr Patrick, after the pilot had served a jail term, to the Italian

Embassy which saw to it that Mr Patrick was sent back to the States.

Luanda thus had the Arrow, South African-registered, and Windhoek had the Aztec. Negotiations via various channels were initiated. The result of these negotiations was that a South African Pilot Mr Ed Paintin, accompanied by flight engineer Adrian van Zanters, flew via an unnamed African state to Luanda, where engineer van Zanters checked the aircraft for air worthiness. On December 22, they took off from the Luanda airport, heading for Mossamedes. At the same time in Windhoek, at the workshops of Westair, an Angolan pilot, Mr De Matos, warmed the engines of the Aztec. With him was Mr Carl von Bach of the Administrator General's office. The plane, after liftoff from Eros Airport, headed for Swakopmund, to take its full fuel load there, because Mr de Matos decided to fly up the coast in order to avoid the operational area.

Thus, unknown to the thousands of holiday-makers, the slenderly built, black Angolan pilot and his passenger, headed up the coast to Mossamedes for an exchange which proved that cooperation between two hostile countries is always possible. Before taking off, the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, ordered the Aztec to be filled on the account of the Administrator General's office.

The exchange took place at the Mossamedes airfield, where Mr von Bach signed the receipts. He then bade Mr de Matos farewell and got into the Arrow with Mr Paintin and engineer van Zanters for a flight to Windhoek, again a detour along the coast on account of the operational area.

It was not possible to establish who in South Africa was the purchaser of the Arrow and nor could it be established who was the owner of the Angolan-registered aircraft which went astray.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, MOZAMBIQUE YOUTH CONTACTS--Discussion began yesterday morning in the city of Maputo between the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization] and the JMLSTP [Youth Movement of the Sao Tome e Principe Liberation Movement], aimed at establishing relations of friendship and cooperation, based on bilateral principles. The JMLSTP delegation, comprising two members of the central organs of the organization, attended the celebration of the second anniversary of the founding of the OJM in Inhambane Province, where it had a chance to learn about the work of the organization in that province. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 79 p 3] 6362

ROMANIA-AFRICAN COUNTRIES TREATIES--The Romanian Council of State yesterday ratified the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique, signed in Maputo last 21 April, reports AGERPRESS, the press agency of that European country. In its meeting beginning on 5 December, chaired by Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Council of State also ratified similar treaties with Angola, Burundi, Gabon, Sudan and Zambia, treaties signed during the visit of the Romanian chief of state to those African countries last April. According to the document of the Romanian Council of State, the treaties express the common determination of Romania and the signatory states to develop relations of mutual friendship, based on the principles of full equality of rights, recognition of national independence and sovereignty, nonintervention in internal matters, and mutual advantage, as well as nonrecourse to use of force or the threat of force in relations between states, and arbitration and peaceful settlement of international disputes. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Dec 79 p 7] 6362

PAIGC DELEGATION TO GDR--A PAIGC delegation led by Comrade Olivio Pires, secretary of the Cape Verde National Council of the PAIGC, is in the GDR at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of German [SED]. The delegation also includes Comrade Vasco Salvador Correia, president of the State Committee for Tombali Region. The trip falls within the regular meetings between the PAIGC and the SED. On the way back to Bissau, the party delegation will spend a few days in the Hungarian capital of Budapest, to deliver a message from the party leadership to the Hungarian Communist Party. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Dec 79 p 2] 6362

PRESIDENT INAUGURATES DAM: WATER SUPPLY TO BE EXTENDED

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 26 Dec 79 pp 8, 9

[Speech of President [Ahmadou] Ahidjo at the inauguration of the Mokolo Dam (Subheads are those of CAMEROON TRIBUNE)]

[Text]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

It is with pleasure that I thank the President of the CNU Section for Margui-Wandala and the General Manager of SNEC for the kind and comforting words they have just said, on behalf of the people of Mokolo and the staff of the Cameroon Water Corporation, in bidding me welcome and an enjoyable stay in Mokolo.

Citizens of Mokolo, it is always with renewed pleasure, as you are no doubt aware, that I return to your beautiful town, resounding as it is in the heart of Cameroonians: I am therefore pleased to extend to you my warm greetings.

Inhabitants of Margui-Wandala, it is with joy, as you have rightly felt, that I return to your beautiful division whose redolent and impressive name is illustrative of the mountains and landscape constituting it: it is therefore also with pleasure that I extend to you my warm greetings.

CNU militants of Margui-Wandala, militants of the other sections of the North present here, faces radiant with faith and ardour revitalised by the recent seminar to revitalise the Party, I wish to express to you the satisfaction tinged with emotion that I feel at the scope and warmth of the welcome that you have accorded me.

Your massive and enthusiastic presence at this rendezvous of confidence and national construction, your high sense of unity

and discipline, your active participation in the joint effort for the development of the Nation constitute eloquent proof of your commitment to the CNU and to the institutions of the Republic. I am proud of this exemplary spirit of good citizenship and loyalty and call on you, as I have always called on all Cameroonians, to continue in this path which, alone, will foster our forward march in unity, concord and justice.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Countrymen, this inaugural ceremony of the Mokolo dam is first of all a festive occasion, that of the triumph of the will over fate, of abundance over scarcity, of hygiene and health over dirt and disease. In fact, this dam, which is a huge spring gushing from a soil that has always been and but howbeit a spring that henceforth will never dry up, constitutes a real tower from which pure water will freely flow in sufficient quantities to quench the thirst of men and animals, give life to plants, fertilize the soil and provide supplies for factories.

In this way, the preoccupying and impatient wait for the brief seasonal and rather torrential downpours, the long and exhausting treks in search of some trace of water and all types of infections generated by polluted water have now been slowed away in the museum of sad memories.

It has been said, and no doubt rightly, that societies only survive

and develop through the challenges they accept - those of nature and of History. Water being a vital commodity of prime necessity, Cameroon has thus taken up one of the major challenges to its existence and prosperity, namely, the lack or shortage of water in this division.

I would therefore like to convey the sincere congratulations of the Government to all those engineers, labourers, administrators and financiers who have made it possible for this magnificent structure to be built.

CONGRATULATIONS

I would also like to extend my particularly warm congratulations to the Chairman and members of the Board of Directors, to the General Manager and the entire staff of the Cameroon National Water Corporation, whose competence and devotion responded to their responsibilities in the

construction of the dam.

Fellow Countrymen of Margui-Wandala, what you see before you is a monument of huge dimension, a genuine focal point of development, located in the heart of your division. Apart from providing drinking water for the town of Mokolo, any surplus could be used in future to provide water for areas such as Mora and Koza and to promote an agricultural hydraulics, fisheries and rural water supply project which will grant a new lease on life to the neighbouring areas.

It is consequently the responsibility of the public authorities

to exploit to the best of their ability these potentials that have not yet been tapped. The Government, on its part, will endeavour to perfect the task thus begun. But it is also the duty of the masses to know how to put this dam to the best use, not only through a careful use and proper maintenance of water-taps or through the supply of pipe-borne water to their homes, but also through greater productivity so as to render profitable the hydro-agricultural infrastructures set up.

HUGE NETWORK

That will be a clear illustration of our policy of self-reliant development. I can therefore call on everyone of you to put all hands on deck so that the sacrifices made by the Government are met by a strong desire for participation and progress on the part of the masses. Inhabitants of Maroua-Wandala, you, who have been able, so often, to brave the merciless rigours of a hostile and ungrateful environment will, I know, be able to make such an effort to improve your living conditions.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow

Countrymen, the Mokolo dam is not an isolated project at all. On the contrary, it is part of a huge network of hydraulic infrastructures that have been set up not only in the North Province which is seriously threatened at one time by drought and at another time by floods, but also in the entire country where the need for water both for household use and for agro-industrial purposes is also seriously felt.

This is consequently the place and time to state the water policy that the Government has been pursuing with determination and steadfastness since Cameroon's attainment of independence with help from various external sources to which I would like to express my thanks. Aid has come particularly from the World Bank, the European Development Fund, the French Central Fund for Economic Co-operation, the United States Agency for International Development and from the Belgians, Germans, Italians and Chinese, when hydro-electricity is included.

As regards rural areas, the programme carried out in the North Province for the tapping of water resources and land development in Mayo-Danai, the Logone-et-Chari Sahel region, in all the divisions of

the Far North, North-East and South-East Benoué, has led to work on 42,000 hectares of arable land, 50,000 hectares of building land, 107 new wells and 1,360 reclaimed wells, 550 wells and 47 small reservoirs which has been completed in some cases, is under way in other cases or is at the planning stage for others.

In the Southern part of the country, an equally sustained effort adapted to real needs has been made to ensure water supply to villages through the work of Rural Engineering Services and the construction of a good number of water supply projects and points. And, though I note with satisfaction that the facilities provided are enormous, it is necessary, on the other hand, that they be used and treated with greater care than in the past.

With regard to urban centres, efforts by the Cameroon National Water Corporation in the North have, apart from improving the existing water supply in Garoua, led to the completion of water supply projects in Goussala, Kousséri, Ngaoundéré and Maroua, while studies are under way for water supply projects in Yaoundé, Kade, Mora, Banyo, Tibati, Meiganga, Makari and Waza.

In the south, a large-scale water supply programme covering the period 1971-1985 is being carried out. Thus, whereas shortly after independence only ten towns--Bafoussam, Douala, Dschang, Ebolowa, Edea, Foumban, Kribi, Mbalmayo, Nkongsamba and Yaoundé--had a drinking water supply system which simply needed to be improved, several other towns have since then been provided with a water supply system or are about to be provided with one: Bafia, Bangangte, Batchenga, Bertoua, Belabo, Eseka, Ngoumou, Nanga-Eboko and Sangmelima.

Furthermore, in addition to the studies now under way, similar projects have, since 1978, been carried out for Bamenda, Foumbot, Kumba, Loum, Manjo, Mbanga, Mbouda, Njombe, Penja, Tiko and Yabassi towns. And, in the near future, the gradual execution of a programme for thirteen other towns, depending on the means available, is envisaged. These towns are: Abong-Mbang, Bafang, Bali, Jakiri, Kumbo, Mbengwi, Njinikom, Nkambe, Wum, Buea, Mamfe, Tombel and Victoria.

But Ladies and Gentlemen, a mere supplier of water as the Mokolo dam may be, it all the same brings to mind another essential aspect of our policy to master the exploitation of our natural resources, that of hydroelectricity. For a country undergoing complete modernization such as Cameroon, water and electricity, like sap to a plant and blood to an organism, evidently constitute two elements necessary for economic activity and for domestic life. The Government understood this very early and became

resolutely and methodically engaged in the electrification of the country by developing its hydroelectric potential, supplemented by the contribution of thermal power stations.

Thus, besides the Edea power station on the Sanaga which existed before independence, but whose output has since then been increased, two dams were built between 1968 and 1975, the Mbakaou on the Djerem and the Bamendjin on the Noun.

New Dams

In another connection, within the framework of the Fourth Five Year Development Plan, an extensive exploitation of national hydroelectric resources is envisaged: two new dams are already under construction, the Lagdo on the Benoue of a power capacity of 54,000 kw to meet the requirements of the North Province; and a much bigger one, the Song-Loulou on the Sanaga of a power capacity of 288,000 kw.

At present, and just as with water supply, 83 towns and centres have been electrified or are in the course of being electrified throughout the entire national territory.

It is important to underscore here that 95 % of Cameroon's needs in electric power will henceforth be met by our own hydroelectric production, and this represents a considerable advantage especially during these hard times marked by the energy crisis. The use of thermal power stations alone to meet these needs would have cost the State more than 32,000 million francs on the average each year for imported fuels.

On the whole, the sums already invested, at current prices, during the past twenty years, for the financing of storage dams and water supply projects stand at more than 42,000 million francs, and the amount to be invested during the next ten years for the supply of drinking water is estimated at 70,000 million and that for various hydroelectric dams, including those of Song-Loulou and Lagdo, at 180,000 million francs.

Ladies and Gentlemen, my dear fellow-countrymen, such is the great task already accomplished, such is the no-less great task to be in a sector as vast, complex and costly as that of the great water and electricity infrastructure, which conditions and attracts many other economic activities.

It was necessary, from this survey of the past 20 years and the prospects for the next 10

years, to size up the task, measure its scope, and assess the profound significance. The fruits of to-day have thus kept the promise of yesterday's flowers; may the fruits of tomorrow keep the promise of to-day's flowers.

Yes, the figures are there, indisputable and clear. The facts too are there, patent and impressive. I insisted, without being presumptuous, on citing both the facts and the figures so that on a beautiful occasion such as this, the speech of deeds should illustrate and complete the speech of words; and also that the misinformed be enlightened, the timorous stimulated, the sceptics convinced, the diehards confounded.

Indeed, why keep silent, through false modesty which is prejudicial to our motivations, on a balance sheet which is an eloquent proof of the soundness and audacity of our option and of our action? Why deprive ourselves of the legitimate satisfaction for winning a bet which was not made in advance and which must justify new hopes and encourage new impulses.

But, as you know, my dear countrymen, under this mass of achievements lie the fundamental options which inspire and guide our action.

SELF RELIANCE

Consequently, planned liberalism, by attracting a wide and judicious international cooperation, finds in it a favourable field of application, with the State remaining as the overseer and principal promoter of these major works of infrastructure and the other partners only being temporarily associated to it by virtue of their

financial and technical assistance. In like manner, the operation of these undertakings by the Cameroon National Water Corporation and the Cameroon Electricity Corporation, merged and Cameroonized, the one in 1968 and the other in 1973, is carried out in the appropriate form of a semi-governmental corporation with the State holding the majority of shares while at the same time providing room for private initiative.

Consequently also, self-reliant development is seen in the firm determination of the Nation not only to preserve ownership and control over the exploitation of our hydraulic and energy resources, but also to be its principal beneficiary.

Lastly, balanced development and social justice are crystallized

through a proper distribution of these infrastructures to all the provinces, and the supply of water and electricity to numerous towns

and villages, at a public utility price which, steadily, can be afforded by all.

Dear Comrades, here thus is the Nation engaged in the task of development in space and time, a large scale development which, we must admit, is necessary and realistic. It is the duty of the Cameroonian people, their Government and representatives to keep an eye henceforth on the pace and quality of this development, through perseverance in hard work, peace of mind, and solidarity in the redistribution of the national income.

The need for enlightened peoples to experience a harmonious and progressive evolution thus comes to the forefront of our preoccupations as we are called upon to reflect on the health and destiny of nations. For I remain deeply convinced that material progress, especially when it is artificial, wrongly assimilated and badly distributed, cannot lay the foundations nor ensure the happiness and existence of a nation. At the same time as we build our country on a rock, we should equally therefore, with care and patience build the Cameroon Nation in our minds and hearts.

This means the basic role which sound moral forces have to play in the building of a new Cameroon. It also means the important role which the CNU, our great National Party, must continue to play in the general public interest, concerned, admittedly, with the advancement of things and, above all, that of men and women and imbued as it is with an ethic which, by continuously instilling an additional awareness in our actions and aspirations, teaches moral and civic virtues which make people wise and happy: patriotism, tolerance, restraint and generosity.

Let us, by being able to control the quality and pace of our development and by jealously safeguarding the invaluable blessings of unity, peace and justice in our dear and beautiful country undergoing full maturity, become one of these rare people worthy of being called wise and happy.

LONG LIVE MARGUI-WAN-
DALA DIVISION,
LONG LIVE CAMEROON.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO USSR--From 9 to 16 November, the Soviet Socialist Republic of Kirgiz, located in central Asia, held the Second Week of Friendship and Solidarity between the Amilcar Cabral African Youth [JAAC] and the Soviet Komsomol. The joint delegation of the two national branches of the JAAC comprised about 30 members and was led by Adriano Ferreira, member of the Executive Secretariat of the JAAC, Guinea-Bissau national branch. The delegation also included a Political Committee and a cultural group from the youth organization. In addition to political and cultural activities, the program for the Friendship and Solidarity Week featured visits to educational institutions, industrial firms and museums. The program also included a seminar on the two youth organizations. The week ended with a meeting in which the speakers expressed their satisfaction at the success of the events and their desire for continued efforts to consolidate the ties of friendship and solidarity between the two youth organizations. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 7 Dec 79 p 5] 6362

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL WITH USSR--The Republic of Cape Verde and the Soviet Union have signed an additional protocol complementing the treaty between their two governments for development of economic cooperation between their countries. The protocol was signed by Comrade Jose Brito, Cape Verde's secretary of state for cooperation and planning, and Comrade Skachkov, president of the Soviet State Committee for Economic Relations. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Dec 79 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4401

SWEDISH ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Dec 79 p 8

[Excerpts] The Swedish Government has made aid available to Guinea-Bissau for 1980 and 1981, in the amount of 115 million Swedish kroners (about 920 million pesos). The aid was announced following discussions held from 6 to 10 December in Bissau, between a Guinean delegation led by Vasco Cabral, commissioner of economic coordination and planning, and a Swedish delegation headed by Sven Frederik Hedin, Sweden's ambassador to Portugal.

The aid will go into effect next January. About 20 million kroners (160 million pesos) will be used to finance imports of goods and equipment. Only 5 million Swedish kroners will be held in Sweden to effect purchases.

According to a communique issued following the discussions, the two delegations signed a new cooperation accord for the rural development sector, which includes projects for extracting honey and wax and a study of Agricultural Zone No 2 (Biombo and Oio regions).

According to the document, the main purpose of the cooperation between the two countries in the rural sector is to improve the economic and social circumstances of the rural population. There is also provision for technical assistance to the Rural Development Commission.

Among the various protocols, the biennial agreement for 1980 and 1981 was renewed. The two delegations broached the possibility of tripartite cooperation among Guinea-Bissau, Sweden and the Arab Development Fund, to make more diversified financial and technical resources available to our country.

In addition to Commissioner Vasco Cabral, the Guinean delegation included Comrades Armando Ramos, commissioner of trade, and Inacio Semedo, Jr, director general of cooperation. The Swedish delegation comprised Ambassador Sven Hedin, Klas Markensten, Sweden's charge d'affaires in Bissau, the Swedish first secretary of foreign affairs, a legal counselor from SIDA and an aid coordinator from the same department.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA STUDIED--Discussions began yesterday in Bissau with a delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, establishing the first contacts for possible cooperation in the field of natural resources. The meeting was a result of the official visit of Comrade President Luis Cabral to Bulgaria last November, at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian chief of state. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Yovcho Atanov Kanev, vice minister of metallurgy and mineral resources. It will leave next Thursday for Bissau. Opening the discussions, Comrade Samba Lamine Mane made a brief speech welcoming the friendly delegation and offering thanks for the aid provided by the Bulgarian people during our armed struggle for liberation. He was followed by the Bulgarian vice minister, who stated that the purpose of this visit was to enter new paths for more fruitful cooperation. Our delegation is led by Comrade Lorena Santos, director general of natural resources. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Dec 79 pp 1, 8] 6362

CSO: 4401

ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL REPORTS GIVEN

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 21 Dec 79 pp 8-11

[Article: "The Operating Budget of 1980: 338.4 Billion CFA Francs"]

[Text] The operating budget whose initial virtue is to insure the functioning of the state is by its nature hardly revealing of a government's strategy. However, by virtue of the breakdown of the credits in various ministerial departments, scales of value are established which are not always consequent on a strategy but are very often the result of constraints and demands. Still, to assert that the establishment of an operating budget does not obey a policy of choices and priorities is to make a mistake and admit that tax revenues (direct and indirect contributions) are determined without study and thought.

The proof is this general operating budget bill for 1980 (338.4 billion CFA francs) which inherits the austerity of 1979 and the prudence demanded by the international economic situation.

On 13 December 1979 the minister of economy, finance and planning made before the [parliamentary] committee of economic and financial affairs expanded to include all the deputies a long report on the general operating budget for 1980.

In his explanatory report the minister noted: "The disruptions found in the operation of the international economy among which one can cite first the increased cost of energy, the turbulence in the international monetary system, and the stagnation of trade" prompted the government "to adopt a prudent attitude and to pursue its action along the path outlined earlier through the maintenance in 1980 of a policy of budgetary austerity established these past few years."

In the drafting of the 1980 budget bill the government has sought to achieve three goals:

1. To achieve a balance between revenues and expenditures and financial austerity while taking account the demands expressed by government departments.

2. To limit the growth of operating expenditures in order to secure the financing of the investments necessary for the country's development and to make it possible for the latter to fulfill its outside commitments.

3. To assign sufficient financial means to some strategically important activities (training measures) in which the role of the state is decisive.

The taking into account of all these goals and the effects of the tax provisions has led to the approval of an operating budget of 338.4 billion on CFA francs for fiscal 1980. Compared to the 1979 operating budget this represents a rate of increase of 11.1 percent.

In the breakdown of credits the budget bill gives priority to education and training. Thus, the departments covered by the budgets of the Ministries of National Education; Technical and Professional Training; Primary and Televisual Education; Youth, Popular Education, and Sports; and Cultural Affairs should account for nearly one-third of the budget--104.8 billion CFA francs. Regarding the budget's general increase compared to 1979, these departments account for 57.3 percent of the increases in credit.

In the framework of general development activity the bill places special stress on what is designated as "New Activities." In terms of credits the latter represent 31.5 billion CFA francs in the bill for all government entities. In these new activities which affect practically all civil servants one notes the following:

In the Ministry of Interior:

Arranging presidential and legislative elections, establishment of new prefectures and 20 new subprefectures.

In the Ministry of Agriculture:

Establishment of 14 regional delegations charged with property and rural affairs. These are in addition to 14 others created in 1979. Establishment of three new regional documentation departments at Korhogo, Bondoukou, and San Pedro which complement the three departments established in 1979 in Bouake, Daloa, and Man.

In the Ministry of Water and Forests:

Doubling of allocations for the zoological gardens of Abidjan following the increase in animal resources (gift from Liberia).

In the Ministry of National Education:

Extension of the public academic high schools of Agboville, Bondoukou, Bouafle, Gagnoa, Man, Bouake, and Grand Bassam as well as of the modern secondary schools of Toumodi, Katiola, Beoumi, San Pedro, Agboville, and Bouake.

Establishment of eight CEGs [Secondary General Education Schools] in Alepe, Bonoua, Grand Lahou, Toulepleu, Vavoua, Biankouma, Guitry, and Bouna. Extension of accommodation capacities at the Higher Normal School and increase in the school's student body which is slated to rise to more than 2,000.

In the Ministry of Public Health and Population:

Putting into service of the hospitals in Tengrela and Niankaramandougou and opening of 20 public health centers which will be added to the existing 368 others.

In the Ministry of Defense and Civic Services:

Establishment of an assistance (fire brigade) center and of an armored gendarmerie squadron in Yopougon.

In the Ministry of Technical Education and Professional Training:

Opening of a professional training center (mechanical) in Jacquenville. Extension of the professional training centers in Mankono, Korhogo, Guiglo, Odiénne, and Bimbresso.

In the Ministry of Primary and Televisual Education:

Opening of 10 new inspectorates of primary education and of 13 new school canteens.

In the Ministry of Commerce:

Opening of regional delegations in Man and Daloa for the directorate of price and fraud control.

In the Ministry of Internal Security

Establishment in Abobo-Gare of a legal identification laboratory.

In the Ministry of Social Affairs:

Extension of the Institute for the Advancement of the Blind in Yopougon as well as extension of a social center and of a . . . [source incomplete]. To these notable endeavors it is appropriate to add the acquisition of equipment, personnel recruitment, and the organization and establishment of departments in the various ministries and civil service.

Also provided by the budget bill is the opening of 5,189 new positions in 1980. It is in the Ministry of Primary Education and Televisual Education that one finds the largest number of new positions--1,250 elementary

schoolteachers and 1,980 assistant elementary schoolteachers.

Then come the Ministry of National Education with 367 new positions including 140 secondary schoolteachers; the Ministry of Technical Education and Professional Training with 295 new positions of which 100 instructors; and the Ministry of Internal Security with 288 new positions including 240 security agents.

Ancillary Budgets

As is customary each year, a certain number of major departments and public organs have budgets separate from the general operating budget. These represent either subsidies from the general budget or revenues from the general budget or current receipts which originate from the sale of goods and services. They involve the DMPT [Directorate of Projects Equipment], the RTI [Ivory Coast Radio and Television], the AIP [Ivorian Press Agency], the CHU [University Hospital Center], and the National Printing Office.

All these budgets are up and it should be noted that the DMTP and the National Printing Office do not receive subsidies but operate essentially from their current receipts. The various bills of the ancillary budgets allocate the following credits:

RTI: 2,883.8 million CFA francs (2,534.1 million CFA francs in 1979).

DMTP: 3,614.3 million CFA francs (3,045 million CFA francs in 1979).

CHU: 1,483.9 million CFA francs (1,353.6 million CFA francs in 1979).

National Printing Office: 652.6 million CFA francs (632.5 million CFA francs in 1979).

In conclusion, the report represents the increase in credits in 1980 as a necessity "to provide the necessary credits for new activities. The latter will represent overall 31.5 billion CFA francs in 1980. Outside of these new activities the increase in allocations comes to less than 1 percent (up 2,276 million CFA francs).

Personnel expenditures will increase by 18.4 percent in 1980 as against 14.6 percent in the initial budget law of 1979. The increase in equipment expenditures will in 1980, as in previous fiscal years, be maintained within strict limits. The drop in allocations for operating expenditures represents essentially the discontinuation in 1980 of the various items included in 1979 for nonrenewable operations (the settlement of unpaid bills of former fiscal years and the reimbursement of Treasury advances).

As for state transfers and assistance, they will increase by 15.9 percent in 1980 compared to 14.6 percent last year.

The execution of the general operating budget will thus call on the part of the government departments in 1980 as it had done in 1979 and 1978 for reigor in the management of public funds.

They will have to cut down all expenses that are not strictly indispensable and to secure the maximum degree of efficiency in the use of credit placed at their disposal.

Economic and Financial Report

Since 1960 an organic law on public finances has obliged the drafters of the budget law to accompany the latter with a report on the national economic and financial situation.

The report attached to the operating budget for 1980 reads: "The Ivory Coast is too deeply involved in all the ups and downs of economic events to be able to escape for good the effects of an adverse economic situation." However, "by virtue of its action the government strives, on the domestic plane, to support economic activity by maintaining its investment effort, by preserving the incomes of households, and, externally, by trying unceasingly so that, deeply convinced of the interdependence of their economies, countries should strive toward community solutions."

In the text below we quote excerpts from the economic and financial report.

The report reviews under two major chapters entitled "National Economic Situation" and "International Economic Situation" topics of importance such as trade, industrial and agricultural activities, monetary problems, the prices of staple commodities, the Ivorianization of the economy, and so on, as well as developing countries among which, it is learned, that in terms of growth the Ivory Coast ranks in the topmost bracket with a rate of 7 percent, according to the World Bank.

As regards per capita income, Ivory Coast holds the lead with about 140,000 CFA francs per inhabitant (a year) followed by Senegal with some 90,000 CFA francs and then Nigeria and Liberia (with over 80,000 CFA francs).

"For West Africa fiscal 1979 was generally more favorable than the previous fiscal year, principally because of better weather conditions and despite a steady drop in the price of coffee. In addition, the supply in food products was good overall except for a few regions on the fringes of the Sahel region. However, we are still far from having solved all the food and nutritional problems of the region."

For the past 20 years the Ivory Coast has been involved in a development process which has made it one of the countries whose economic and social process have been one of the fastest and most consistent.

The present slowdown in foreign economies involves a drop in foreign trade

causing in the large industrialized countries Malthusian and protectionist reactions which do not enhance the struggle waged by Ivorians for a better life.

It is in this difficult context that the Ivory Coast, which is striving to promote a spirit of opening up and cooperation among nations, was able to witness a rate of growth of its GDP [Gross Domestic Product] which remained very high throughout the 1975-79 period.

Similarly, its overall growth increased from 1975 to 1977, before slowing down in 1978 and 1979 but this movement, tied to the evolution of the world prices of exported staple products, could be attenuated by the active policy of mobilizing external financial resources approved by the government.

The consequences of this expansion have been very significant on the evolution of the incomes of Ivorians and on the level of the country's capital accumulation. Incomes have risen very sharply and despite the sharp price hikes in 1977, their real value increased by about 11 percent a year during the period.

The gradual transformation of the structures has been just as remarkable in volume and quality. Successive public investment budgets have made possible the realization of extensive highway equipment programs and of ports and airport installations which will permit the opening up of numerous regions isolated until now. The efforts made to endow the country with the means to insure education and professional training have also been considerable. New and important agricultural-industrial projects have been launched while the improvement in production and marketing conditions of traditional products has been pursued actively.

The Ivory Coast will thus be able to face the coming decade with resources in people and equipment which should enable it to insure the pursuit of growth, the extension of development, and the evolution of its citizens.

Results of 1979

Such a rapid growth rate as that seen in the past 3 years during which the Gross Domestic Product has risen on the average by nearly 9.5 percent a year could not be maintained on a permanent basis and 1979 witnessed a slowdown in economic activity.

The principal factor in this deceleration has been the slowdown in the growth of investment expenditures which, after nearly tripling since 1975, witnessed a slower increase in 1979. This leveling off was the consequence of the measures taken by the public authorities to limit the increase in imports and the volume of foreign public indebtedness.

This deceleration in investments should have consequences not only on the activity of the construction and public works enterprises but also, in induced manner, on incomes, final demand, and thereby on the production of the secondary and tertiary sectors.

To this should be added the slowdown in the growth of agricultural production. The sharp increase observed in 1978 represented in part a phenomenon of catching up after a year--1977--when both the food crops and coffee harvests had seen a significant drop. The year 1979 witnessed agricultural production resume a more normal growth rate (up 6 percent).

GDP of Nearly 600 Billion CFA Francs in 1979

While industrial production has retained its overall dynamism with different results depending on the sectors, activity in construction and public works seems slated not to advance any more even though their expansion these past few years was exceptional and their general level remains very high.

Under these conditions the increase in the Gross Domestic Product should be lower than the average trend seen in the past few years but should still be situated around 5 percent.

Even though growing less than in previous years investments, and especially public investments, continue to be determining in supporting demand. The Special Investment and Capital Budget stands at 239 billion CFA francs and it is estimated that overall gross fixed capital growth for 1979 is 600 billion CFA francs, that is, a rise of 10 percent compared to that of 1978.

The most dynamic element in demand thus continues to be household consumption whose real increase is 7 percent taking into account a slight resumption in price hikes.

The mobilization of foreign capital and aid has always given the national economy the additional financial means which it might need. Thus, following the pause of 1978 which had made it possible to hold the level of external loans steady, a certain number of commitments were made during 1979 which should raise the overall debt--those in effect plus commitments--to nearly 1,200 billion CFA francs at the end of 1979.

The relative slowdown in growth in 1979 thus reflects the impact of the measures of economic and financial policy taken by the public authorities to restore the balance of trade and to limit the increase in the foreign public debt burden but also the deterioration of the international economic environment. It is these two elements which will continue to dominate the evolution of the Ivorian economy during 1980.

Ivorianization of the Economy

The Ivorianization of the economy has continued in normal fashion, whether what is involved is the Ivorianization of the capital of companies or the Ivorianization of jobs.

Ivorianization of Capital

The gradual appropriation of production instruments by national interests can occur in various forms. On the occasion of increased capital Ivorians have gradually raised their participation though what may be involved is the sale of assets by foreigners--through the stock exchange or by means of private transactions--or finally the establishment of new companies by Ivorians.

According to the provisional figures provided by the Accounting Office for 1978, the level of Ivorianization of the modern sector rose from 54.6 percent in 1977 to 58.0 percent in 1978. These figures, established on aggregate capital exceeding 300 billion CFA francs, unquestionably characterize the progress realized in the modern enterprises of the economy.

It is probable that the Ivorianization of capital is significantly higher. Agriculture is still virtually excluded from accounting analysis and is not included in the figures of the Accounting Office while Ivorian-held interests in that sector are very largely predominant. The same is true of the real estate sector and a large portion of artisanal activities.

Abidjan Stock Exchange

The Abidjan stock exchange is already 3 years old and its role in the mobilization of savings at the service of the economy is constantly being confirmed.

It is evident that in 1978 the nature of its operations changed in foreseeable directions: After two discal years during which the stock exchange saw primarily the sale of new security issues and increases in capital, greater buying and selling which reflects the normal functioning of a financial market was more evident in 1978.

The figures in the table below relate to 23 companies which made a public appeal for private capital in 1978.

Among these companies three have increased their capital by a public appeal for private Ivorian capital. For these companies (BICICI [International Bank for Commerce and Industry of the Ivory Coast], CACOMIAF [Bank for Automobiles, Motorcycles, Tooling, Industrial, Agricultural, and Forestry Equipment], and TEFOBAT [expansion unknown]), stock for a value of 400.5 million CFA francs was subscribed.

Three other companies which had previously appealed to private capital sold listed shares on the stock exchange in 1978--SOLIBRA [Soft Drink and Breweries Company of Africa], SARI [African Industrial Representations Company], and SODECI [Water Distribution Company of the Ivory Coast].

A company already listed on the stock exchange sold a block of securities in 1978.

Another company sold shares for the first time on the over-the-counter securities market.

Development of Stock Exchange Activities
in the Stock Market

Millions of CFA francs			
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Increase of capital from public appeals to private capital	1,746	1,017	400.5
Sales of [new] issues	421	616	-
Sales of blocks of securities	389	952	277.2
Other transactions	205	335	527.4
	<u>2,761</u>	<u>2,920</u>	<u>1,205.1</u>

Ivorianization of Jobs

The Ivorianization of jobs is growing even though some of its features suggest a slowdown which undoubtedly stems from the lesser increase in the number of jobs created compared to what had been observed during 1976 and 1977.

According to the statistics of the Accounting Office the general overall rate of the Ivorianization of personnel in the enterprises of the modern sector rose from 50 percent in 1975 to 62 percent in 1977 and 63 percent at the close of 1978.

The Ivorianization of jobs is fairly unequally distributed depending on the sectors of activities. It increases with the required level of technical skills. That is how foreign personnel are the most numerous in the agricultural and forestry enterprises as well as in the construction and public works enterprises.

In contrast the rate of Ivorianization is average in trade activities (66 percent) whereas it is higher than average in industry (71 percent) and in the services sector (76 percent).

The Ivorianization of cadres is less advanced than that of personnel overall. The establishment of a ministerial department charged with this problem unquestionably met a fundamental need. The results noted in 1978 are encouraging: Whereas the proportion of Ivorians of both sexes in positions as managers and cadres was only 50.7 percent in 1976 and 53 percent in 1977, it reached 56.4 percent at the close of 1978.

Such results can already be seen as satisfactory but one should expect a rapid improvement of all these figures in the coming years. The very sizable efforts made in the professional training sector connected with enterprises (more than 7.5 billion CFA francs were earmarked to it in 1978) should enable the Ivorian youth to acquire the constantly growing technical skills demanded by a developing economy and steady modernization.

Special Investment and Capital Budget: 312,844 Million CFA Francs

Abdoulaye Kone, minister of economy, finance, and planning, appeared before the [parliamentary] economic and financial affairs committee to present the Special Investment and Capital Budget (BSIE) for fiscal 1980.

As the minister said, in this BSIE the level of investments to be made by the government continues to be very high.

In the total of 312,844 million CFA francs many changes in the resources of this BSIE are noted.

It is known that the sources of revenues of the BSIE are of three principal kinds: Receipts from the Treasury, receipts from the Fund for the Stabilization and Support of Agricultural Product Prices (CSSPPA), and receipts from the Autonomous Sinking Fund (CAA).

Thus, taking into account the sizable amount of mobilized resources of the CSSPPA, the budgetary receipts from the Treasury are limited to tax receipts increased by the contribution of LONACI [expansion unknown] and of the amount of the internal CAA loan. Thus, the receipts of the BSIE-Treasury total 44,110 million CFA francs, down by 50.1 percent compared to the previous BSIE. In contrast, under the BSIE-CSSPPA title 161,237 million CFA francs have been included in the BSIE budget for 1980, these receipts being up by more than 148 percent. As for the previous budgets, the government continues to be concerned with a desire to meet the needs of the population in order to insure an equitable division of the yields of economic growth.

Finally, it should be noted that the BSIE for 1980 is up by 30.6 percent compared to 1979. In the coming weeks we shall have occasion to discuss this important aspect of our public finances and thus of our economy.

2662

CSO: 4400

MINISTER OF FINANCE SIGNS FRG GRANT, SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 7 Jan 80 p 7

[Text] Lilongwe, Sunday--West Germany is to give to Malawi a K2.3 million (DM5 million) grant for the construction of a new district hospital in Mzimba under an agreement signed at the Ministry of Finance Headquarters here.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Edward Bwanali, signed on behalf of the Malawi Government while the German Ambassador to Malawi Dr Karl Wand signed on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany.

At another ceremony, a loan agreement of K9.7 million (10 million rand) was signed between the governments of Malawi and the Republic of South Africa.

Mr Bwanali and the South African Ambassador here, Mr C. A. Bastiaanse signed the agreement on behalf of the two governments.

The new Mzimba Hospital will replace the existing one and is the second district hospital to be financed by the Republic of Germany.

The new Ntcheu District Hospital was the first project to be financed by West Germany with a K1.5 million (DM3.5) grant.

The South African loan, which carries an interest of four percent per annum, will be repaid in nine and a half years including a grace period of two and a half years.

The loan will be used for general economic development.

Mr Bwanali thanked the German Government for its financial assistance to Malawi. This had really helped the country in her development programme, he said.

Mzimba, being the biggest district in the country, deserved a big hospital to cater for the many people of the district, the Minister said.

The Minister also thanked the German Government for the existing economic cooperation which, he said, dated long before Malawi's independence.

Among other projects which the German Government had helped to finance were the Lakeshore Rural Development Project, the Rural Growth Centres Project and the new markets in Blantyre and Lilongwe, the Minister stated.

He assured the Ambassador that the Malawi Government appreciated the financial assistance his government was rendering and would ensure that the money was used for the purposes intended.

Speaking earlier, Dr Wand said his government was pleased to associate itself with the development projects launched in the country through financial assistance.

Dr Wand said that he noted with interest the Life President's policy of improving the health of his people in his efforts of building a healthy nation.

Speaking after signing the South African loan agreement Mr Bwanali thanked the government for the loan which, he said, came at a time when Malawi needed capital investment.

The Minister also thanked the Republic of South Africa for, among other things, assisting in the construction of the new Capital City of Lilongwe.

The Minister said: "With this financial assistance, Malawi is taking every possible measure to utilise the money for the benefit of the country."

Replying, Mr Bastiannse said the loan gave him great satisfaction since it was intended to stimulate the economic development of Malawi.

He said it was important that the Malawi Government had not adopted an attitude of "laissez faire" but had actually taken concrete steps to discipline its economy.

"My own country also subscribes to a policy of economic discipline and attaches great importance to it," he added.--MANA

CSO: 4420

MACHEL SPEECH WELCOMES CHALLENGE OF EIGHTIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Dec 79 p 3

[Address by Samora Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM], delivered at the closing of the Fifth Ordinary Session of the People's Assembly, "highest organ of power of the worker-peasant alliance"]

[Excerpts] Deputies:

Invited guests:

We have come to the end of the Fifth Session of the People's Assembly, during which we have analyzed and approved documents basic to the life of our people and our state.

The assembly was informed of the measures already taken in preparation for the general population census, and it was confirmed that the relevant law, approved in the Fourth Session of the People's Assembly, is being successfully implemented.

The necessary agencies have been created to direct and conduct this process. Two test censuses have been conducted, making it possible to gain valuable experience in organizing the census, both in rural and urban areas. These experiences were studied during the working group sessions. The collective study conducted by the deputies added value to the experiences acquired and will guide the proceedings of the Census Commission.

Law 9/79 was ratified, defining the constitution, type and form of cooperative organization in the RPM. Following approval of the Land Law in the Fourth Session, ratification of this law represents an important moment in the establishment of socialist ownership as the predominant form of property in our country. This law will lead to the organized development of the cooperative movement and will strengthen the growth of the communal villages.

Law 10/79 was ratified, approving the Central State Plan, and the 1980 Budget was approved. The 1979 Plan was approved only in August of this year. We have managed to approve the 1980 Plan before the start of the year in which it takes effect. This is a victory for organization, a great improvement in our work methods.

This signifies a great advance in the organization of the necessary factors to implement the plan for 1980. Hence, in 1980, we will not have so many companies lacking raw materials, parts, machinery or the transportation needed to meet their goals.

Implementation of the Plan will require a much stronger commitment from all our citizens. The Plan will be implemented in each ministry, each agency, each company, large or small, each communal village, each cooperative, each private or family farm. It will be the responsibility of the minister and his local deputy, the director of the company and the leader of the cooperative to implement the Plan.

We have approved the resolution on the elections for the popular assemblies at local, district and city levels. The elections will take place between 7 April and 4 June of next year. The term of the deputies elected to these assemblies in 1977 will end now, and they must now give an accounting of the conduct of their mandates. We feel that, especially at the local level, the assemblies have not known how to act in a planned and systematic way. From the experiences of the people's assemblies, we can draw the lessons that will enable us to strengthen their action and reinforce them as organs of our government.

We note and approve the report on the activities of the National Group of the Popular Assembly, presented to the Interparliamentary Union. We note with satisfaction the achievements of the meetings of the Interparliamentary Union in defense of the peoples' rights to independence, peace and progress. We also hail the strengthening of relations between our People's Assembly and the assemblies of other countries. A recent example was the visit by a delegation from our assembly to the USSR, at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet. That visit helped to strengthen relations with this socialist country.

The manner in which our delegation was received is testimony to the prestige we enjoy and to the solidarity and friendship offered us.

We approved a resolution on Niassa Province.

Finally, we approved a resolution on the Rights of Children. This declaration was an excellent way to round out the celebration of the International Year of the Child in our free socialist country. It attests to the hope, love and care shown to children in our socialist society, and defines the principles by which youth will become the true perpetuator of the socialist revolution.

Deputies:

Our proceedings are ending just a few hours after the signing in London of a treaty looking toward the independence of Zimbabwe and the restoration of peace in that country.

The people of Zimbabwe have triumphed over all the racist and imperialist maneuvers and attacks. Colonialism will be buried in Zimbabwe and, with it, the inhuman arrogance of racism.

Our songs, our dances, our art, poetry and music, our drums--all have been dedicated to the struggle of the Zimbabwean people. We have fully absorbed the profound meaning of internationalism.

In hailing the victory of the Zimbabwean people, we reiterate our condemnation of the regressive forces that have continually tried and are trying to rob the Zimbabwean people of their victories. We must reiterate, particularly, our condemnation of the attitude of certain permanent members of the UN Security Council, which have deliberately violated the resolutions of this organ. The unilateral lifting of the decreed sanctions can only be interpreted as an arrogant attempt at blackmail against the Zimbabwean people in their defense of their legitimate interests.

Nonetheless, we are certain that the united people of Zimbabwe, the Front Line countries, Africa, the Nonaligned Movement, the community of socialist countries, the international community, will strengthen their vigilance to insure the true independence of Zimbabwe, namely, against any maneuvers or forceful takeover.

On our part, we are committed to our defense of peace, which also means the steadfast defense of our right to build socialism, and defense of the right of peoples to self-determination and national independence.

Deputies:

Following the Fourth Session of the People's Assembly, the Sixth Summit Meeting of Nonaligned Countries was held in Havana.

We would like to say that the summit constituted an indisputable victory for all the forces whose concept of nonalignment is one of effective engagement against poverty, hunger and disease, against underdevelopment, against imperialism, against wars of aggression.

The Sixth Summit Meeting clarified the just concepts and strengthened the basic principles that make the movement an independent and effective weight in the International arena.

We salute here the Cuban people who were host to the Sixth Summit Meeting and, in particular, we reiterate our full support for and solidarity with Fide! Castro, acting president of the movement, our respected comrade and dear friend.

During 1979, we strengthened our relations with the other socialist countries.

We strengthened our relations with the African states, specifically our neighbor states and the Front Line countries.

Generally speaking, on political and economic levels we promoted relations of friendship and cooperation with all the states, regardless of their social systems.

Deputies:

In 10 days, with the end of this year, begins the decade of the 1980's.

In the past, we have said: a new decade, new battles. The close of this decade sees the end of one of the most crucial and glorious periods in our history.

We were born of the battles in the 1960's and 1970's. We are the product of that period, during which the Mozambican nation was born.

We are the product of the struggle which resulted in our sovereign nation, which resulted in the birth of the power of the working class and its major ally, the peasantry. It was that struggle which enabled us to reclaim our individuality and to reassert our cultural values.

Deputies:

With the beginning of the new decade, we are launching a new war, a war against underdevelopment.

It is a war to eliminate hunger, to eliminate nakedness, to eliminate disease and ignorance, to put an end to poverty.

It is a war to enable all our people to have food, shelter and clothing, to have a school for their children, to have a hospital.

It is a war to enable our country to break away from economic dependence, once and for all.

It is a war to build a socialist society. It is a war for industrialization, a war for mechanized agriculture. It is a war for the transformation of man, the creation of the socialist man.

It is a hard war, which requires great sacrifice, which imposes large demands, which calls for stricter discipline, the highest spirit of responsibility; a war which implies scientific organization of our forces for more efficient use of our energies and our capabilities.

To win this war, we must conscientiously and fully assume the values that we achieved during the armed struggle for national liberation.

We must fight against improvisation, superficiality, subjectivity, pragmatism. We must fight against liberalism, populism and anarchy. We must fight vigorously against egotism and ambition. We will not tolerate any form of compromise.

We must battle energetically against wastefulness, loss, tardiness, apathy, conservatism, routine, laziness, disorganization.

We are in favor of planning, programming and reasoned action.

To triumph in this decade, we must demand iron discipline in the factories and hospitals, in the way we drive, in hotels and restaurants, on buses, trains and planes, in the cooperatives, in the companies and in the People's Stores.

We will insist on civility, hygiene and cleanliness. We will insist on manners and courtesy, on everyone's part.

We have been and continue to be concerned with creating an increasingly broad front for national unity, for the reconstruction of the country and the building of socialism.

Again, we will struggle against sectarianism, tribalism, regionalism and racism. We must struggle against all forms of divisiveness, be it based on color, ethnic origin, sex or religion.

We must know how to unite and enlist all our citizens, all our patriots, to give each of them his task in the development of our country.

A Catholic citizen is Catholic second and Mozambican first. A Muslim is a Mozambican first and Muslim second.

A Mozambican must be committed to national reconstruction, to the defense of sovereignty, the consolidation of independence, the aggrandizement of the country. Before anything else, he must be a patriot.

To achieve a broad front for national unity, we must foster the full use of the talent and dedication of each individual.

We must organize to raise the general level of scientific and technical understanding. Our weapons are study, work, intelligence, energy and our creative initiative.

Conscientious criticism and self-criticism will be a constant factor in our work. Through criticism and self-criticism, the new ideas and practices will gain strength to win the economic battle. Through them, we will struggle constantly to unite the people around our party ideology, to strengthen our community of thought. Thus we will make our ranks impervious to enemy action.

To insure victory in this new battle, government must be strong and concentrated, exercised constantly in every sector.

Each official must be conscientious, and assume his tasks fully.

We must insist on the strict implementation of each plan, each program for action, each goal. We must demand of each leader, each director, each official, that he carry out his task to the letter. We are going to demand a rendering of accounts. We must apply the constitutional principle: to each according to his work; that is, to reward work well done and to penalize poorly executed work.

We will dismiss the unqualified and the incompetent. We will punish negligence and irresponsibility.

We must have a common vision, national vision, a knowledge of the realities, a sharp awareness of the problems and needs of the people.

It is essential to promote the increasingly general and full participation of the workers. We must bring about the democratization of work methods, which will lead to heightened awareness and a higher level of scientific and technical knowledge in all the workers.

Deputies:

The Mozambican people's adherence to the policy of the FRELIMO Party, the enthusiasm with which the Mozambican working masses respond to decisions of state, clearly indicate that the wind is strong and favorable. We must make full use of that wind; we must break out all the sails. No ships sail can remain slack.

Our people want to go forward.

Our people want the revolution.

Our people want socialism.

The working masses of our country declare war on underdevelopment!

It is our duty to:

/Make the decade of the 1980's a decade of triumph over underdevelopment/
[in boldface]

6362

CSO: 4401

PUBLIC WORKS COMPANY TO END FOREIGN DEPENDENCY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Dec 79 p 1

[Excerpts] Starting in 1980, the state company COTOP (Public Works Technical Consultation Company) will have the proper automatic computing equipment to work up the various programs needed for the study and execution of works essential to the economic development of our country. As noted in the scientific journal CONSTRUIR, the company's function is to design projects and to supervise construction of highways and bridges, as well as hydraulic works.

Created basically to eliminate our country's dependence on foreign firms in the works sector, COTOP estimates that by 1985 it will be able to design projects for the construction of 1,000 kilometers of road per year, and well as 50,000 hectares in irrigation projects.

Obviously, to handle this huge volume of work correctly, the company will have to begin to adopt advanced techniques, such as the systematic use of automated computation and aerial photogrammetry in project design.

To do this, the company will require a technical staff of about 250, including engineers, economists, topographers, draftsmen and others.

It is noted that at present the COTOP staff consists of 30 technicians covering various sectors of activity. They include topographers, draftsmen, engineers and other engineering personnel.

Our country created COTOP in order to eliminate foreign dependency in the project sector. Taking advantage of the shortage of technical personnel in this sector, some foreign firms were demanding huge foreign exchange transfers, without committing themselves to carry out large-scale or long-range projects.

Because experience had shown that it was difficult to absorb experience and advanced technology in this sector with the help of these foreign firms, it became imperative to create a national enterprise devoted to the sector.

MOZAMBIQUE

FOCUS ON NIASSA PROVINCE FOLLOWING MACHEL'S VISIT

Niassa Resolution Passed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Dec 79 p 5

[text] In the course of the proceedings of the Fifth Session of the People's Assembly, a resolution was approved regarding Niassa Province, as proposed by Deputy Lourenco Likuku. Following is the text of the resolution, which was unanimously approved.

The building of the Socialist Nation of Mozambique is dictated by the firm will of the people, united and directed by the vanguard party FRELIMO.

Socialism and planning are inseparable. Today, we are developing our planning capability to overcome the evils of underdevelopment: illiteracy, poverty, hunger and nakedness.

All these evils may be seen in Niassa Province. Here, where there are immense stretches of fertile land and incalculable wealth, we see underpopulation, limited infrastructures and almost unexploited economic potential.

The visit of his excellency, the president of the republic, to Niassa in October made this reality clear, as he offered guidelines with broad significance for the development of the province.

All the deputies of the People's Assembly are aware of the importance of full implementation of the presidential guidelines. In this context, in accordance with Line a), Article 44, of the constitution, the People's Assembly determines:

1. To warmly salute the president's initiative in visiting Niassa, and to firmly support the slogan offered by his excellency, the president of the republic: "Let us make Niassa a model in the struggle against underdevelopment."
2. To recommend that state, unit and institutional agencies lend their support in carrying out the tasks of turning Niassa into a rich and prosperous province, by every means at their disposal.

3. To stress the importance of the determined role that the young, enlisted in their organization, must undertake in the battle of Niassa.

Youth Participation Extolled

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Dec 79 p 3

[Excerpts] "We feel that the participation of young people, nationwide, in the tasks of the Niassa Development Program will be a great stimulus, not only for Niassa's youth but for the Mozambican people in general," a member of the Provincial Secretariat of the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth] told our Lichinga correspondent, when asked to comment on the preparations for youth participation in the Niassa Development Program. The official further reported that, in a beginning phase, the program will involve 600 young people from all over the country, 50 of whom are natives of Niassa.

He added that this activity will also permit a useful exchange of work experiences among young people from various provinces. It will also give those young people who have never been to Niassa a chance to know the province, and will give them and other members of the population some knowledge of the armed struggle for national liberation, particularly in this area of the country.

To carry out the guidelines issued by the central structures of the OJM for the active participation of the nation's youth in the Program for Development of Niassa, the country's largest and least populated province, the OJM Provincial Secretariat will shortly sponsor a provincial meeting to study the mechanisms to implement said guidelines, to carry out the order of the day: "To make Niassa a solid base and a model in the struggle against underdevelopment."

One of the mechanisms already adopted to increase youth participation in the Niassa program was the creation of stations where young people may enlist for volunteer labor.

Youth, Unemployed to Niassa

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Dec 79 p 1

[Excerpts] A few days before their departure for Niassa, our correspondent interviewed eight members of a volunteer brigade comprising young workers, students and some unemployed from Maputo.

From that conversation, we learned that Maputo will send several brigades, totaling 1,000 young people, to that northern region. We also learned that none of the eight who were interviewed had ever been in Niassa.

Although they have no detailed knowledge of the province, they are all aware that the work expected of them will not be simple. "We are certain to have some difficulty with lodging and food, since Niassa is not as developed as

Maputo," said Ernesto Basilio, in answer to our question about possible obstacles the volunteers might encounter. Nonetheless, they are all determined to face and overcome these difficulties.

Thousands of young people from all over the country, enlisted in the OJM, are now organizing to move into the province, in response to President Samora Machel's order of the day: "To make Niassa a solid base on which to build socialism."

6362

CSO: 4401

CORRUPT BEIRA TEACHERS PARADED, DISMISSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Dec 79 p 3

[Excerpts] Beira (Bureau)--For their actions counter to the directives of the party and government, seven primary school teachers were publicly paraded in several districts of Beira last Saturday. The teachers are charged with sexual corruption, diversion of funds, alcoholism and liberalism. In addition, the professional negligence of some of them was such that, at one school, only 8 out of 106 students in one class received a passing grade.

One purpose of the officials in presenting these individuals at public meetings was to make the people aware that they must become increasingly involved, in every way, in the concerns of the state and party in the education sector. These and other acts of public presentation and denunciation of individuals who generally flout the policy guidelines defined for our country have been used with great effect since the time of the armed struggle in mobilizing the popular masses.

According to information given to the press, these teachers had been unmasked during a recent meeting of the Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture in Sofala. In taking account of the activities in the school year just ended, the directorate confirmed that there were shortcomings that merited thorough investigation and analysis. Notable among these shortcomings was the excessive number of failing students in some schools, specifically one located in the Palmeiras zone. In fact, out of 106 students in one class, only 8 received passing grades. It was immediately confirmed that this was because of the poor performance of some teachers. In addition to being corrupt, they were not meeting their professional obligations, as expected of all teachers.

At the above-mentioned meeting of the Professional Directorate of Education and Culture, it was decided, on the basis of the proven facts, that the individuals should be suspended from professional activity and that proceedings should be initiated, in accordance with the individual cases, to impose a period of reeducation.

6362

CSO: 4401

REGISTRATION OF ARTISTS, CULTURAL GROUPS TO ASSIST IDEOLOGY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Dec 79 p 3

[Excerpt] Within the cultural policy defined by the party and government, the National Institute of Culture is creating a national system for registration and statistical control of cultural groups and individual artists. This process is aimed at providing new mechanisms for information and continuing evaluation of the results of the cultural activity being developed among the people, and at obtaining the necessary data for proper planning of activities in the sector.

As noted at the First National Meeting on Culture, which ended recently in the nation's capital: "Popular culture is an arm of revolutionary education. In effect, it is an expression of the life, the hopes and the struggle of the people. It must be--at every moment--a tool for the dissemination of the party ideology and a weapon with which to attack and destroy our class enemies."

In this way, by gathering, updating, ordering and classifying the more significant data, the National Institute of Culture will establish strict control and systematic study of the development of the nation's cultural groups and individual artists.

This new mechanism for organization will also make it possible for the cultural sector to obtain data about the cultural development of the country, enabling proper planning of the most important work to be developed among the people.

6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SNASP, WORKERS' MEETING--A brigade of the National People's Security Service [SNASP] met day before yesterday with employees of the Van Leer company, located in the industrial zone of Matola, Maputo. The meeting was in implementation of one of the guidelines emanating from the second Provincial Conference of Vigilance Groups, recommending regular meetings between SNASP agencies and workers in the various sectors of national activity, to exchange views. As the brigade leader said at the beginning of the meeting, it is necessary to speak frankly about the life of the workers at Van Leer and at all the other firms in the country. This will make it possible to learn of existing problems, making it easier for the structures established in the various production units to take specific action. Most of the meeting leader's address made reference to the workers' need to intensify popular vigilance, organized by the agencies created for that purpose. In this context, during the meeting some problems at Van Leer were brought up, such as disrespect for the political structures and misunderstanding of the real objectives of the vigilance groups. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Dec 79 p 5] 6362

USSR WOMEN'S DONATION--A donation for the children was presented yesterday to the Provincial Secretariat of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women] in Maputo, by a group of Soviet women, on behalf of all the internationalists from that socialist country who are currently working in the Mozambican capital. The gift falls within the celebration of the International Year of the Child, and comprises foodstuffs, toys, educational material and some clothing. In the name of the Soviet women, Valentina Evsyukova made a short speech at the ceremony, praising Mozambican women and children and wishing them well for the new year. The speaker also referred to the friendly relations between the Mozambican and Soviet peoples, hailing the fact that these relations are becoming increasingly strong. In turn, Cristina Tembe, OMM provincial secretary in Maputo, expressed thanks for this gesture of solidarity with the Mozambican women and called the presence of these internationalists at the OMM Provincial Headquarters a clear proof of the existing friendship between the Soviet and Mozambican women. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Dec 79 p 3] 6362

CHRISTMAS DAY OFF--Public and private employees professing the Christian faith need not report for work tomorrow, Tuesday, 25 December, the occasion of their religious celebration. A Labor Ministry note distributed to the news media notes that this privilege does not apply to workers engaged in essential public services. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Dec 79 p 5] 6362

PARTY DIRECTIVES IGNORED--"This is the first time I have written to TEMPO magazine. My reason for writing is as follows: I have observed that some young people in Mocuba district have not studied the comrade president's Labor Day speech on 1 May. I think many of them are unaware of this document. If they had studied it, what is happening now would not be happening. The young men in this district wear very tight pants and shirts and exaggerated "Joe" ["Afro"] hair-styles. The girls go around with tight pants and shirts, plucked eyebrows and eye make-up and straightened hair. So I ask: Is there no OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization] in this district to enlighten these young people? In conclusion, I would like to urge everyone to take this seriously. It is important. If I am wrong, pardon me for my observation. [Carol Oliveira, Quelimane] [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 2 Dec 79 p 51] 6362

OMM, MILITIA PRIVILEGES--We have observed a great lack of organization in the bread sales station on Avenida Milagre Mabote, Cell 3, in the district of Maxaquene. Every day we rise at dawn to get in line to buy bread. Many times, we have not managed to buy the product because its sale is not organized. There are three lines at the sales point: the first line is for officials of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women]; the second line is for the popular militias; and the third line is for the general public. Among the above-mentioned lines, the OMM and militia lines are given priority. They are waited on first, and everyone in these lines buys 20 to 30 loaves, and then the rest of the people may only buy 10 loaves per person. Often, the rest of the people, incidentally a considerable number, return home without even a single loaf of bread. [Madalena Quive and Ivone Lina, Maputo] [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 16 Dec 79 p 59] 6362

USSR-MOZAMBIQUE YOUTH PROTOCOL--A treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed last night in Maputo between the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] and the Union of Leninist Communist Youth and Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR, for the period 1980 to 1982. According to the protocol, the two parties pledge to promote the exchange of information and photographic exhibits on the life and activities of Mozambican and Soviet youth, in the common interest of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for peace, democracy and social progress. The leaders of both delegations noted that the signing opens broad prospects for relations between the friendly youth organizations, following the example of their peoples, parties and states. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Dec 79 p 3] 6362

AIDBA CONFERS CHAIRMANSHIP--Yesterday, in the course of the proceedings of the Eighth Congress and Conference of the AIDBA [International Association for Development of Documentation, Libraries, Archives and Museums in Africa], which has been meeting in our nation's capital since 10 December, the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] was elected to chair the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa. The choice of the RPM for this chairmanship is basically in response to the AIDBA's need to make its activity felt among member and nonmember states in this region. In addition to Mozambique, the southern region includes Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and Zambia. Today marks the beginning of the conference devoted to the topic: "Status of Documentary Activity and Its Impact on Social Economic Progress in Africa," sponsored by the host country, in this case, Mozambique. The conference will last for 3 days, and represents the final portion of the proceedings of the Eighth AIDBA Congress and Conference [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 79 p 1] 6362

CSO: 4401

SHIPANGA'S STAND ON UN PRESENCE, DMZ PRAISED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 5 Jan 80 p 15

[Article by Gwen Lister in the column "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Text]

I am inclined to agree with the President of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, who said in his New Year message that the most effective way in which the conflict (the low intensity border war) could be ended, was by the immediate implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, which entails the establishment here of a United Nations presence and the supervision by the UN of national elections. Mr Shipanga added that the Government of South Africa and all parties to the conflict should stop their delaying tactics and accept the concept of a demilitarised zone (DMZ). But certainly, with the exception of parties such as Swapo, Swapo D, Namibia National Front and the Federal Party, the other parties do not agree.

The year 1980 should, although it may not, indicate whether a United Nations settlement or internal solution is on the cards.

And the powers that be (and there are several of them) are opposed to the implementation of the proposed DMZ, and favour preferably and if possible, an internal settlement, with the participation of

certain democratic parties such as the Namibia National Front and Swapo D, although they should have realised by now that the latter is virtually out of the question.

However, the authorities cannot, for diplomatic and other reasons, afford to "close the door" on continued negotiations, and so keep it "slightly ajar" while continuing to entrench a predominantly ethnic system in Namibia.

It is likely therefore, that the year 1980 will not bring a United Nations settlement to Namibia. All eyes are at present, and will remain for some time, on Zimbabwe, and it is conceivable that Namibia will be somewhat neglected in the year ahead.

The political horizon is indeed somewhat dim at present, and possibly one of the most likely political "happenings" may well be the holding of ethnic elections somewhere in the middle of the year. From the DTA dominated National Assembly, one can expect little, apart from token legislation on minor matters, although it is hoped that more fundamental decisions might be taken.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL SCORED ON ETHNIC CHIEFS MATTER

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 21 Dec 79 p 14

[Article by Gwen Lister in the column "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Text]

DISGRUNTLED GROUPS

Not only, it appears, are the Damaras under Mr Justus Garoeb, unhappy about the inauguration of their new acting paramount chief, but other ethnic groups are likewise unhappy about similar goings-on in their respective ethnic groups.

Particularly in the south, among the Namas, there is great discontent. Traditional leader of the Namas, Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, has had his authority usurped, and similarly, Mr Joel Stephanus of Vaalgras, has been replaced by a person of the authorities' choice, and one who obviously, is more compliant with the powers that be.

Pastor Witbooi, Mr Stephanus and Mr Goliath, all of the south, are staunch Swapo supporters, and claim to be the elected leaders of the people in that area. However they all object to the indiscriminate moves by the authorities to instate 'chieftains' who are more in line with their policy. A Mr Joseph Stephanus has now been instated as a chief,

and the followers of Mr Joel Stefanus, are up in arms at this latest move. Similarly, the Witbooi's are opposed to the appointment of new leaders to replace Pastor Witbooi himself.

In desperation, the President of the Namibia National Front, and acting Paramount Chief of the Damaras, Mr Justus Garoeb, has called for an ethnic election to prove who the true leaders of the Damaras are.

He admits that the NNF is totally opposed to the continued emphasis on ethnicity, although they accept ethnicity as a fact, but claims he has no way out other than to call for an ethnic election, where the real leaders of the Damara people will be proved beyond doubt.

Similarly, other groups, such as the different factions of the Namas, feel the leaders are being imposed upon them, without their sanction and they would sooner have an ethnic election, even though they, as

Swapo supporters, are totally opposed to a further implementation of ethnicity.

This places these groups in a rather difficult position. It would also seem advisable that the authorities, instead of imposing leaders on the different groups, took the trouble initially to find out just who is who among the different ethnic groups.

A SHODDY MOVE

There is little doubt that Mr Justus Garoeb, leader of the Damara Council represents one of the largest single political groups in this country [with the exception of Swapo].

He and most of the other Damara chieftains, took the trouble to come to Windhoek to see the Administrator General. Dr Gerrit Viljoen, about the inauguration of the new Damara acting paramount chief.

They were informed that Dr Viljoen would be unable to see them, and that Mr John Viall, a director of his office, would meet the delegation. On arrival, they found that Mr Viall

too, was unavailable, and that Mr F.P.J. Visagie would see them. He informed them that he would pass on their memorandum to the Administrator General. They also undertook to prove that they, as members of the Damara Council, represented the majority of the Damaras, by way of signatures.

With no answer from the Administrator General, they were compelled to resort to an urgent application in the Windhoek Supreme Court.

Indeed, the Administrator General, if he truly had the interests of the people of this Territory at heart, would have taken the trouble to meet a group with as large a following as the Damara Council. After all, he always seems to have an abundance of time for other minor political groups, but only apparently, if they are for the maintenance of the status quo. Dr Viljoen can hardly claim to be serious about trying to achieve credibility among opposition political groups, in his official capacity as Administrator General, unless he can take the trouble to see them personally!

ONE TURBINE OF RUACANA DAM IN OPERATION 3 WEEKS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 5 Jan 80 p 11

[Text]

For three weeks, one of the turbines of the Ruacana hydro-electric complex was commissioned, due to a rise in the level of the Kunene.

The turbine had enough water to enable it to generate 35 megawatt, more than the entire capacity of Walvis Bay's thermal station. The combined output of the turbines at Ruacana is 320 megawatt.

At Ruacana an engineer denied over the telephone that one of the sets was commissioned. In Windhoek it was pointless to continue with efforts to get hold of the engineer in charge of generation.

Yet it has been established that one of the turbines was commission-

ed because of more water in the river. Since, the turbine is once again out of commission.

There was no effort to tamper with the power line while the one set was running. Last year pylons were blown up when saboteurs sprang them, bringing darkness for quite a part of the night over most of South West Africa.

FOOTNOTE: *The Angolans are keeping the sluice gates open so as to deprive the turbines of water, but when the Kunene rises high enough some of the water is channelled through the pressure tunnel. Once power has been fed into the central system and suddenly disturbed, a blackout occurs.*

CSO: 4420

DECADE OF PEACE, PROSPERITY ENVISIONED

Lusaka THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE in English 5 Jan 80 p 2

[Editorial: "1980 Year of the Zimbabwe Masses"]

[Text] The new decade opens with great hopes for peace, freedom and prosperity in Zimbabwe. We march into the 80's against a background of a bitter liberation war which has claimed thousands of lives. Some of the most brilliant sons and daughters of Zimbabwe have had to lay down their lives in order to defeat oppression and exploitation. It is now more than certain that the sacrifices of the people of Zimbabwe will soon start to bear fruits.

The year 1980 marks what may be regarded as a watershed of Zimbabwe's history. It comes at a time when imperialism, capitalism, colonialism, racism and all unjust systems are making every frantic and desperate effort and intrigue to thwart the advance of freedom in southern Africa. But again at the crystallization of the conflict between reactionary obsolete forces and progressive forces in Zimbabwe, the will of the masses has proved invincible. The odds have been formidable, combining subtle intrigue and conspiracy by both the western imperialist states and their brain child the racist states of Rhodesia and South Africa.

Throughout the liberation struggle it has become clearer at every turn that the people of Zimbabwe are not racists but are fighting against the complex and well coordinated machinery of an old-fashioned yet powerful ideology-colonialism. This evil system is the chief enemy of the people not only of Zimbabwe; but of the whole world. In the defense of this obnoxious system, its patrons will not hesitate to dispatch bloodthirsty mercenaries, or to supply tons of military hardware for the destruction of a people. However, as the lessons of history have shown and are yet to show, oppressors will never learn the bitter truth that no amount of genocide, use of arms and force will defeat an oppressed people who have risen to fight oppression.

Against this background now is the moment for every Zimbabwean patriot to review the struggle. It is time to look into the past and take seriously the lessons of the history of the national liberation struggle, and to salute those whose blood was shed so that the others may live to enjoy the hard earned freedom.

Every patriot must look into the future, assess the odds and see what his role must be in contributing to the building of a prosperous non-racial Zimbabwe. In no small measure every Zimbabwean has had a role to play in the past. Credit goes to those who have distinguished themselves magnificently. For those who did not now is the time to contribute. Every contribution no matter how small goes a long way in promoting the interests of the masses.

The greatest and most crucial contribution which every Zimbabwean must now make in the near future is to use his or her vote to choose a government of his choice. That is a right which Zimbabweans have been perpetually denied since 1890 and a right which the year 1980 now brings to them through their own blood and sweat. In voting for a people's government, the masses must make sure that they seize power irretrievably. Only those who have engineered and pursued the people's cause through the darkest alleys deserve the leadership. It is not a secret to say that it is the masses who have sacrificed a lot and hence deserve the leadership. Zimbabweans therefore have a duty to honourably put a seal to their electoral rights in favour of the tested champions of their noble cause and put an end to the political careers of puppets, sell-outs and traitors.

CSO: 4420

ZANU (PF) SEEN TORN BY FACTIONALISM

Salisbury THE NATIONAL OBSERVER in English 4 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Marion Duncan]

[Text]

ROBERT MUGABE'S ZANU party has split into three warring factions: the external Maputo-based group, an internal Karanga group and an internal Zezuru group.

This division — caused by tribalism, personal rivalries and uncertainty over the death of supreme ZANLA commander, Josiah Tongogara — threatens both the continued existence of the party and its chances in the forthcoming general election.

ZANU (Mugabe's) problems began to come to a head with the recent release of local ZANU detainees and the Lancaster House constitutional conference.

Both events brought internally and externally based members of the party into contact with one another for the first time in many years.

The National Union's Central Committee, which has been based in Maputo since 1974, had been suspicious of the internal Peoples' Movement for some time.

Outside, the dominant tribal group was the Zezuru; inside it was Karanga.

The Central Committee, therefore, felt that the locally entrenched Peoples' Movement were capitalising on its absence from Rhodesia and that a return to the country would be made difficult.

This existing rift broadened when the two groups came headed by Robert Mugabe and the other by Edward Pinarayi, drew up separate lists of members to attend the London talks.

Edgar Tevere — born a Mavika, but aligned to the Zezuru external camp

— made things worse by inviting Moton Malianga to take part.

Malianga was a fellow Manyika who had also chosen to adopt the Zezuru tribe; he had defected in 1977 from his position as national chairman of the UANC (Muzorewa) to ZANU (Bithole).

Karangas within the party felt that Tekere and the external Central Committee were trying to strengthen the Zezuru grip on ZANU.

September and October 1979 saw a lull in the party unrest.

Over 30 senior members were at Lancaster House, and several other personalities (including the Rev. Canaan Banana, Enos Nkala and Maurice Nyagumbo) were either detained or in prison.

FRIGHTENED

It was at this time, however, that Elias Rusike (a Zezuru, and a lecturer at the University of Rhodesia) formed a new committee to organise the party within the country.

He gathered together people (like Gordon Fromera (from Mashonaland South Province), Pasipamire, Samkanga (a cousin of Professor Stanlake) and other Zezuru).

It was a move that both annoyed and frightened the internal Karanga group, headed by Robert Marere.

Marere and his friends — Nelson Mawema, Albert Taderera and Basoppo Moyo — had for some time been maintaining that the party should embrace all tribal groups within the country.

They therefore welcomed the release from prison of Nyagumbo (who had been sentenced to 15 years for recruiting). He was Manyika, and the Karanga felt he would re-

fuse to take sides in the developing tribal squabble and therefore help to remove the slowly widening tribal split.

Their ideals were shared by the new Zezuru group (of Rusike).

Nyagumbo, however, soon made it clear that he favoured the Zezuru. Tensions became increasingly worse, until an open clash developed at a meeting of the Mashonaland Provincial Executive (dominated by Karanga) at Vassan Building, 109 Sinola Street, Salisbury, on November 14 last year.

Here Nyagumbo tried to enforce a directive issued from outside the country by Edgar Tekere. Members at the meeting thought Nyagumbo was trying to break up their organisation of branches and districts within the Salisbury area, and rejected the proposals.

Shortly afterwards Albert Taderera approached Nyagumbo and warned him against being "high-handed". He also suggested that the party problems be shelved until the arrival in Rhodesia of the externally-based Central Committee.

Nyagumbo, however, responded by calling another meeting for December 19. This was attended by Solomon Marembo, Taderera, Marere, David Hunda, Enock Mangwende (treasurer of the Mashonaland South Province), John Bunya (a committee member from the same province) and Munotengwa (the Mashonaland South Province secretary).

This time Nyagumbo said he had been ordered to London, and announced that he was handing over the leadership of the party to Robert Marere. Marere was, at the time, the obvious choice. The only other senior member of ZANU (Enos Nkala)

had been released from detention but was still restricted to Bulawayo.

The following day (December 20) Nyagumbo left for London. During his absence the ban on ZANU (Mugabe) was lifted. Nkala's restriction order was revoked and Nkala immediately came to Salisbury with the intention of taking over leadership of the temporarily united internal party from Marere.

On arrival in the capital, however, he made no attempt to contact the Karanga elements and soon gathered a group of Zezuru around him including Dr Edward Pawarayi and Elias Rustke.

December 26 saw the arrival at Salisbury airport of Rex Nhongo and several senior officials of both ZANU (Mugabe) and ZAPU.

A ZAPU source later reported that a bitter argument broke out at the airport between the ZANU officials, which ended in Nkala accusing Marere, Nicholas Mawema and Bassoppo Moyo of incompetence and threatening to suspend them from the party.

The following day (December 27) a number of Peoples Movement members visited the ZANU commanders at the Audio Visual Centre in East Road.

Bassoppo Moyo, Edward Mapore, Eric Gwanzura, Marere, Solomon Marembo, David Hunda and Enos Nkala were there for a short time when Maurice Nyagumbo arrived. He challenged Marere for not seeking permission from him to visit the Centre, and was supported by Nkala.

Rex Nhongo had to intervene, and was finally forced to order both Nkala and Nyagumbo to leave. The two then decided to form their own Central Committee, excluding all Karangas associated with Marere.

This committee consists of: Nkala, Nyagumbo, Godfrey Chidyausiku, Crafton Zinyenge, David Hunda, Eric Gwanzura, Elias Rustke, Dr Jokonya (from the University of Rhodesia), Stanley Gumbe, Pasipamire, John Gwazo, Simphiso Chambakwe (a local lawyer), and Dr Chiware and Dr Oliver Munyaradzi (from the Andrew Fleming Hospital).

This group held a meeting before the end of December, and three Karanga walked out (Chambakwe, Chiware and Munyaradzi).

The Karanga remain dissatisfied with the cause of death of Josiah Tongogara. They want an investigation into the circumstances, and Rex Nhongo has even sent telexes from Government House to Maputo in an attempt to clarify the situation.

Meanwhile, the remaining Central Committee in Maputo is distrustful of Enos Nkala (which is why they so often contradict his statements).

Within the country, ZAPU sources have estimated that around 50 percent of Mugabe supporters are Karanga and only about 20 percent are Zezuru (which has placed Robert Marere in a position numerically superior to that of Nkala).

Marere's position among his own people is, nevertheless, tenuous. Josiah Tongogara's death has left the tribal grouping practically leaderless and neither Simon Muzenda nor Edson Zvobgo would be accepted by local Karanga, who do not believe they have leadership qualities.

They are therefore looking, at the moment, to Robert Mugabe himself to weld the warring tribal factions together — if he can clear himself of the growing suspicion surrounding his alleged participation in the killing of Tongogara.

Sources within each faction report that feelings continue to worsen, and many said this week that "war" was on the point of breaking out.

One contact summed up the situation: "The party is broken, and I do not believe that Robert Mugabe has any glue to stick it together again."

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NYAMPINGIDZA GIVES ACCOUNT OF ARMED STRUGGLE

Lusaka THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE in English 5 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] The armed struggle has been bitter and difficult but has been a period of rich spiritual development for the Zimbabwe masses.

A veteran 51-year old freedom fighter Comrade Kenneth Mtambiranwa Nyampingidza stated this view to a group of Voice reporters on January 3 in Lusaka. Comrade Nyampingidza who is Director for Organization is among a group of high ranking officials who will be accompanying Comrade Dr Nkomo when he returns to Zimbabwe on January 13.

Comrade Nyampingidza gave a detailed account of the development of the armed struggle. He left Zimbabwe in 1963 after the cold Comfort conference. He was among those young men who were sent out by the Party to prepare for the armed struggle. He noted that he got out basic military training in Korea in 1964.

After this the now Director of Organization has been engaged in various acts promoting the armed struggle. Comrade Nyampingidza noted that the early years of the struggle were particularly difficult because of the coordinated activities of the enemy and various splitist groups which were bent on seeing ZAPU dead. He told the reporters that the last years of the sixties witnessed some of the most brilliant and successful battles against the enemy. He singled out the Wankie battles as some of the epics of these heroic battles.

Comrade Nyampingidza noted that inspite of the traitorous course taken by some individuals like Chikerema who deserted the struggle, the people's victory has been achieved.

He said that nowadays every Zimbabwe patriot is solely behind the Patriotic Front. Comrade Nyampingidza called upon the people of Zimbabwe to be firm and united at this period of our struggle. He said all Zimbabweans must gear themselves to the important task of reconstruction after independence. He paid tribute to the living and fallen heroes of Zimbabwe.

The 51-year old freedom fighter concluded by vowing that the Patriotic Front will win the elections. "The front belongs to the people," he said.

POLITICAL, MILITARY ROLE OF ZIPRA EXPLAINED

Lusaka THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE in English 5 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] Political work in ZIPRA should be organized in such a way that a ZIPRA soldier after his training achieves knowledge in no way inferior to that of any other soldier world over. So in this respect it is no accident that the Party devoted such serious attention to Party and Political work in the army. Indeed, it is precisely thanks to the high level of consciousness of the ZIPRA soldiers, their profound faith in the cause for which they have sacrificed their lives, in the justice of the cause of their revolutionary struggle.

A "Fighting Party"

The military Party organizations are the main support of the Party in the ideological and Political education of the fighting comrades, in strengthening their moral. The political commissars in the army are called upon to inculcate the fighting comrades with the ideas, not only of fighting for the liberation of the motherland but of defending it, to explain the tasks of the people's power. For this purpose the army commissars widely use diverse forms of agitation and mass-work-the publication of papers and leaflets, the holding of meetings and individual talks with the soldiers.

In these activities the Party machinery strives to link the political education of the fighting comrades with military training and general education. Thus the soldiers receive in the army not only a schooling in class consciousness and military training but also master the basic skills.

The Party leadership considers the great force of Party influence on the masses of militants to be in the personal example of army commissars, in their ability to use arms, to display a high serve of organization and discipline, to be fearless and courageous soldiers. Thus the President of ZAPU, the Supreme Commander of ZIPRA forces Comrade J.M. Nkomo persistently demands that there be a strong party nucleus in every sub-unit, capable by its example to mould a new man in the new society. In a "memo for Commissars at the Front" he stressed how a party member should act under combat conditions. 'You must be the first to enter battle and the last to leave the

battlefield. And further: 'You have been mobilized for the front to educate the army and the masses. But at any minute you should be able to take a rifle and prove by your personal example that a commissar can not only nobly live but also worthily die.'

Due to the influx of commissars volunteers into the army, the Party mobilization and the enrollment of the best men and commanders into the Party, the army cells grow rapidly in number, become tempered ideologically and are transformed into a powerful means of Party influence among the wide masses of soldiers and people.

For high degree of Discipline

The party cells, which influences the entire army from top to bottom cementing the ranks of the soldiers transforms ZIPRA into a monolithic and solid army. The major tasks of Party cells is to instill a new conscientious discipline on basis of conviction and comradely alliance of soldiers, workers and peasants. It is the cause of all political commissars. ZAPU the People's Party points out the need to develop among ZIPRA cadres a profound understanding of the importance of discipline for victory in war, a high sense of revolutionary military duty, to convince and teach them to fight all violations of order and discipline.

The Party Central Committee together with the Revolutionary Council attentively studies the experience of Party construction in the army, drafts directives, determines the standards and style of Party activities in the army. Great attention is devoted to the Party cells which conduct activities directly in the very midst of the soldiers.

Continuity of Policy

The basic organizational forms in directing Party and Political work in ZIPRA forces drafted with Comrade J.M. Nkomo's direct participation, have with honour stood up to the test of time and have proved their vitality.

ZAPU, while perfecting the style and methods of party work in the army, is today devoting special attention to improving the activity and militancy of the army and all other Party Organizations which through their work are increasing the army's strength, rallying the personnel around the party.

Party organizations educate the cadres in the spirit of the ideas of the revolutionaries, in the spirit of loyalty to the total liberation of the motherland, to resist imperialist aggressors and enemies of social progress. They enlist the efforts of the soldiers to master weapons and equipment, to maintain a high standard of vigilance and combat preparedness, to faultlessly fulfill their military duty and carry out orders of commanders. It is for this purpose as well as for conducting educational activities and mastering completely revolutionary ideas that conferences, theoretical

discussions, oral presentations and military press 'combat diary' and other forms of studies and education are used.

The constitution of ZAPU asserts that it is the duty of the armed forces of ZIPRA to the people to provide reliable defense of the motherland and the interests of the rest of the masses and to be in constant combat readiness. ZAPU cadres not only fulfill with honour this noble task, but also do everything possible so that every soldier profoundly realizes his responsibility to the people of Zimbabwe.

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ELECTION RESULTS FOR PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES ANNOUNCED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 4 Jan 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Mogadishu, Thursday - A spokesman for the Central Electoral Committee on Tuesday announced that the 1245 members of the People's Assemblies (171 parliamentarians and 1074 local government members) were elected by 99.91 percent while 0.05% voted «No» and 0.04% became spoiled.

According to the provisional results, out of 3,985,838 total votes casted, 3,982,532

voted in favour of the candidates, 1,826 voted against and 1,480 became invalid.

He added that the final results of the elections of the 171 candidates for the national People's Assembly and 1074 district councils are expected to be announced as soon as the necessary documents reach the Central Electoral Committee.

Following are the results of the country's 16 regions:

BENADIR REGION

No.	District	Total Vote	Yes	No	Invalid
1.	Shangani	8,100	8,090	0	1
2.	Hamar Jajab	33,100	33,078	18	4
3.	Bondere	20,588	20,580	8	0
4.	Karan	37,400	37,398	2	0
5.	Waberi	22,198	22,193	5	0
6.	Abdulaziz	11,161	11,154	5	2
7.	Hamar Weyne	12,275	12,275	0	0
8.	Wadajir	32,393	32,389	4	0
9.	Yaqshid	38,598	38,543	55	0
10.	Hawl Wadag	62,800	62,741	46	13
11.	Hodan	57,900	57,891	6	3
12.	Shibis	23,232	23,218	0	14
13.	Wardigley	55,262	55,253	9	0
	TOTAL:	415,007	414,812	158	37

HIRAN REGION

1.	B/Weyn	82,600	82,298	15	287
2.	B/Burte	54,000	53,929	49	22
3.	Jalalaqsi	40,800	40,800	0	0
	TOTAL:	177,400	177,027	64	309

MUDUG REGION

1.	Galkayo	45,101	44,878	16	207
2.	G/Dogob	20,500	20,490	3	7
3.	Hoby	31,800	31,799	0	1
4.	Harar Dere	26,700	26,700	0	0
5.	Jarriban	26,700	26,700	0	0
	TOTAL:	150,801	150,567	19	215

NUGAL REGION

1.	Garowe	51,300	51,274	1	25
2.	Taleh	32,800	32,800	0	0
3.	Eil	34,900	34,890	0	10
4.	Las Anod	48,400	48,359	0	41
	TOTAL:	167,400	167,323	1	76

G GUDUD REGION

1.	Dusa Mareb	56,698	56,698	0	0
2.	Abud Waq	63,100	63,075	3	22
3.	Adado	16,400	16,400	0	0
4.	El Bur	38,900	38,900	0	0
5.	El Dere	29,663	29,663	0	0
	TOTAL:	204,161	204,136	3	22

SANAG REGION

1.	Erigabo	40,700	40,582	108	10
2.	El-Afweyn	27,700	26,691	0	9
3.	Badan	35,186	35,154	8	24
	TOTAL:	102,586	102,427	116	43

GEDO REGION

1.	Garbaharey	69,100	69,100	0	0
2.	Bardere	75,700	75,700	0	0
3.	Luq	73,200	73,200	0	0
4.	El Wak	28,700	28,700	0	0
5.	Dolow	28,700	28,700	0	0
6.	Beled Hawo	18,100	18,100	0	0
	TOTAL:	293,500	293,500	0	0

BARI REGION

1. Bosaso	22,600	22,600	0	0
2. Kandala	30,800	30,800	0	0
3. Iskushuban	41,000	41,000	0	0
4. Alula	28,700	28,700	0	0
5. Gardo	45,467	45,454	13	0
6. Bandar Baila	24,565	24,565	0	0
TOTAL:	193,132	193,119	13	0

CENTRAL JUBA REGION

1. Jilib	42,900	42,871	15	14
2. Bu'ale	47,093	47,091	0	2
3. Sakow	32,800	32,800	0	0
TOTAL:	122,793	122,762	15	16

TOGDER REGION

1. Burao	101,733	101,014	599	120
2. Buhodle	53,302	53,300	0	2
3. Sheikh	26,600	26,600	0	0
4. Odweyne	62,900	62,732	61	107
TOTAL:	244,535	243,646	660	229

LOWER SHABELLE REGION

1. Merka	99,701	99,698	0	3
2. Afgoi	81,700	81,639	55	6
3. Qoryoley	98,300	98,299	0	1
4. Wanlaweyn	94,000	93,993	7	0
5. Barawe	76,300	76,300	0	0
TOTAL:	450,001	449,929	62	10

CENTRAL SHABELLE REGION

1. Jowhar	103,124	103,016	46	62
2. Balad	72,591	72,591	0	0
3. Adan Yabal	36,900	36,900	0	0
4. Adale	41,000	40,963	25	69
TOTAL:	253,615	253,413	71	131

BAY REGION

1. Baldaba	112,500	112,459	0	41
2. B. Hakaba	112,464	112,449	3	12
3. Dinsor	46,000	45,979	0	21
4. Kansah Dere	41,900	41,886	0	14
TOTAL:	312,844	312,773	3	88

BAKOL REGION

1. Hudur	57,100	57,095	0	5
2. Wajid	48,100	48,100	0	0
3. Tiye glow	50,100	50,098	0	2
4. Yed	41,800	41,800	0	0
5. El Berde	33,700	33,700	0	0
TOTAL	23,800	230,793	0	7

LOWER JUBA REGION

1. Kismayo	79,700	79,682	0	18
2. Jamame	59,184	59,179	0	5
3. Afmadow	48,100	48,100	0	0
4. Bardhere	37,792	37,791	0	1
TOTAL:	224,776	224,752	0	24

N W REGION

1. Hargeisa	224,810	224,690	120	0
2. Gabilley	61,324	61,183	117	24
3. Berbera	44,900	44,853	47	0
4. Zeila	20,400	20,352	4	44
5. Lughaya	32,616	32,519	16	81
6. Borama	58,417	57,956	337	124
TOTAL:	442,467	441,553	641	273

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SCHLEBUSCH COMMISSION HEARS PROPOSALS ON CONSTITUTION

Indian Council Proposals

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Political instability, uninterrupted economic development, and social and educational progress in South Africa would be impossible to preserve unless the active participation of Black South Africans was admitted as an indispensable factor for incorporation in any new constitution mapped out for the Republic.

This was stated by the chairman of South African Indian Council, Dr A. M. Mooila when he submitted the council's proposals for a new constitution to the Schlebusch Commission yesterday.

"The new constitution must be planned so as to provide for sharing of political power effectively by all racial groups, at the same time taking all necessary precautions to provide adequate safeguards for the protection of minority groups.

Unitary

"While believing in a future unitary state patterned on a single common political society and the development of all the people of the country towards the enjoyment of an unrestricted prosperity and peaceful progress, we also believe in the need for the maintenance of political, economical and social stability in our Republic.

"Such change must take place by a peaceful evolutionary process."

Dr Mooila pointed out that the Indian Council had in 1975 presented the then Prime Minister with a policy declaration on the constitutional future of the country.

In this declaration, it was stated that the council saw itself as a channel of communication with the government for a transitory period and not as the final solution for the settlement of the political issues in the country.

"In the knowledge that the realisation of the objectives of this declaration will require much negotiation to achieve the fullest measure of agreement on the type of constitution visualised for the future well-being and progress of the South African society, the council wishes to submit the following proposals for consideration as part of the first phase of the constitutional development of the Republic:

"There should be a single legislative assembly in which, apart from Whites, there should be an agreed number of representatives of the Coloured, Indian and Black people.

"Such representatives of the Non-White people should be given an effective voice in the assembly.

"The proposed Council of Cabinet and State President's Council should consist of an agreed number of representatives of all the racial groups.

"The electoral college to elect the State President should also comprise of all racial groups in the country.

"As our proposals are an interim measure to operate for not more than ten years to achieve our ideals, we submit that the present Coloured Representative Council and the South African Indian Council should be retained, and that in addition, a council should be established to represent Black South Africans.

"It must be understood that these councils should be for a limited duration until a more acceptable form of electing non-White members to the Central Assembly is realised.

"The functions of these councils should be the same as that of the present Coloured Representative Council. Furthermore, these councils should serve as electoral colleges to nominate their candidates to serve in the legislative assembly.

"In making these proposals, the council desires to place on record that any recommendations made by the commission for a new constitution must take into account the views and recommendations of all sections of the South African people.

"This must be done in order to find the closest accord in our country for the kind of political stability, and with it economic and social progress, all of us are striving for." — Sapa.

Inkatha Evidence

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jan 80 p 7

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Membership of the Schlebusch Commission was not fully representative of the various population groups in South Africa, an Inkatha delegation told the commission in Cape Town yesterday.

Giving evidence, the delegates also said no constitutional changes were needed to bring about improvements in social and economic life and that "accumulated injustices" had created anger and bitterness among the underprivileged.

All members of the Schlebusch Commission were

politicians belonging to the White parties represented in Parliament, Inkatha delegates said.

"If the commission is expected to inquire into and report on the introduction of a new constitution for the Republic of South Africa, then leaders of other groups should have been asked to serve on the commission, irrespective of their colour or creed."

The only acceptable way of deciding the constitutional future of South Africa was through a national convention representative of all

groups in the country.

The principle that South Africa was one state and should remain one state was not negotiable. To fragment South Africa into so-called independent states was to take costly extraordinary steps to achieve something "not desired by the majority of the citizens of the country."

"South Africa is the land of our birth. Therefore, to unilaterally apportion certain parts of our country to certain ethnic groups is, in fact, a denial of our birthright as citizens of South Africa." — Sapa.

NRP Views

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jan 80 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The "one-sided" formulation of a new constitution to be forced on other groups would not be in the best interest of the country, the New Republic Party told the Schlebusch Commission in Cape Town yesterday.

All population groups should be involved in the drafting of a new constitutional framework by means of mutual consultation and negotiation.

The NRP said this when its proposals for a new constitution for South Africa were submitted to the commission.

The submissions were made by the party's vice-chairman in the Transvaal, Professor Daan Kriek, head of the Department of Political Science at the University of South Africa.

Professor Kriek said that in submitting evidence to the commission the NRP felt it was not possible to accommodate the legitimate political aspirations of all individuals and groups within the present constitutional framework.

The present framework was based on unitary princi-

ples allowing the majority group to impose its attitudes and decisions on the rest of the population, he said.

"All groups should be given the opportunity to govern themselves to the maximum extent possible, especially as far as determining their own continued existence."

"All groups should have a say in matters of common interest," Professor Kriek said.

The commission inquiring into a new constitution began its fifth sitting yesterday.

During this week's five-day session evidence will be given by members of the New Republic Party and several academics. — Sapa.

AZAPO COUNCIL SUSPENDS ITS PRESIDENT, NKONDO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jan 80 p 8

[Text] The national council of the Azanian People's Organisation has suspended its president, Mr Curtis Nkondo, for "his uncontrollable behaviour as a national president," a statement issued in Johannesburg yesterday said.

In the statement issued by the Organisation's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, the president was accused of tying Azapo to a position of non-negotiation with the authorities, calling other Black organisations irrelevant and labelling Black trade unions as spineless.

"In his inaugural address he (Mr Nkondo) tied Azapo to a position of non-negotiation and this frightened a lot of prospective members away.

"We brought this to his attention and pointed out the fact that even the Patriotic Front was involved in negotiation.

"When legal representatives failed to locate his brother, Mr Zinjiva Nkomo, a White journalist, Mr Patrick Laurence, offered to help. The president gave Mr Laurence a blank cheque.

"Mr Laurence could have used any means at his disposal and this included using the Minister of Justice.

"This was the worst violation of policy, thereby nullifying his non-negotiation stand," the statement said.

The statement said the president's speeches had thwarted Azapo's efforts to redirect and re-orientate trade unions when he referred to these unions as "spineless."

Mr Nkondo had been in office for four months and would be replaced by Mrs Nombulelo Simelane until congress later this year.

Mr Nkondo was not available for comment.--Sapa.

TRENDS IN SALARIES OF RACIAL GROUPS COMPARED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jan 80 p 18

[Article by Laurette Munnik]

[Text]

THE average real salaries and wages for Asian and Blacks increased 13,3 percent and 23,3 percent respectively between 1974 and 1978, despite the recessionary conditions which prevailed. However the work opportunities for these two groups increased very slowly during the four years.

According to Volkskas' Economic Spotlight for January, which focuses on Manpower in South Africa, Black employment increased by only 0,8 percent between 1974 and 1978 and actually showed a drop in the years 1977 and 1978.

Volkskas' economists note that opposed to the rising trend in salaries for Black and Asians, the remuneration for Whites and Coloureds actually fell.

Since 1974, the average pay for Whites dropped 6,2 percent and that for Coloureds 1,4 percent. The percentage of these employed in these two groups, however, kept pace with their population growth.

"The message from this is clear," says the report. "With a fast-growing population and given the conditions in Southern Africa, the choice is either fast-growing remuneration per worker with greater unemployment or wage and salary discipline, with more people employed."

As far as White workers are concerned, certain sectors did keep abreast of the accumulated inflation rate of 56 percent during the period. Workers who did suffer were employed in the trades, banking institutions and insurance companies.

A greater part of the total population was under 20 years of age in 1970 than in 1960, but the number of employed increased as a percentage of the population during that period.

This was mainly because more women joined the labour market, according to the report, but it adds that it is improbable that the number of economically active women will increase to more than about 25 percent of the total female population.

"As a consequence, women workers in the eighties cannot be depended on to supplement the labour force to the same extent as was the case in the past two decades," Volkskas points out.

The bank says, that while there should be no problem in supplementing the labour force with adolescents, they will lack skill and training.

Although there will be excess labour in the market, there will be too few skilled workers, add the economists.

Between 1975 and 1978 the relative level of employment in the Government sector increased while employment in the private sector increased at a slower rate. Government bodies were also a refuge for many during that period, but the position changed drastically from the beginning of 1979, says the bank.

Conditions changed so that there is now an outflow of workers from Government bodies to the private sector, the report concludes.

BRIEFS

PORT ELIZABETH BOMB INCIDENT--Port Elizabeth.--A bomb attack on the business premises of a former Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation member, Mr A. T. Yeko of New Brighton, failed on Tuesday night when one of his employees noticed a suspicious-looking object in a shop window. The employee had flung the object out of the shop, where it exploded without causing any damage, a police spokesman said yesterday. Mr Yeko, a former member of the New Brighton advisory board and founder member of Pebco, resigned recently as deputy chairman of Pebco. He said he was prepared to negotiate with the Government and proposed to start his own organisation for blacks.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jan 80 p 2]

LONDON ANC SUSPENSIONS--Durban.--Two of the four South Africans suspended by the ANC in London, Paula Ensor and David Hemson, are well-known in Natal. The other two are Mr Robert Petersen and Mr Martin Leggasick. They were suspended by the ANC executive in London, after being accused of 'factionalism' and after a lengthy inquiry. Mr Henson is a Kearsney College old boy and a former president of the SRC on the University of Natal Campus, Durban. After being active in student politics he joined several Black organisations in Durban, to promote trade unions in the garment industry. He was banned in the late 1960s and restricted to the magisterial district of Durban. He later fled the country and settled in Britain. His mother is a prominent social worker in Durban and his brother, Mr Crispin Hemson, is a Durban city councillor and an active member of the PFP. Mr Hemson is at present working on a study project on South Africa at Warwick University. Paula Ensor was also active in Natal University politics for years. She was a member of the SRC council on the Durban campus and was also on the executive of Nusas. She was banned and fled South Africa without a passport. Her husband, Robert Petersen, is directing the study project on South Africa together with Mr Hemson. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jan 80 p 9]

1979 GOLD PRODUCTION--South African gold production fell by 36-430 ounces last year from the 1978 total output of 22 649 496 ounces. Last year's total output amounted to 22 613 066, according to figures released by the Chamber of Mines yesterday. Taking the average gold price for 1979 of

\$308,16 an ounce and assuming if that South Africa sold all gold produced during the year, total revenue from gold would have been R5 807-million. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jan 80 p 18]

COMMISSION ON NEWSPAPERS, DEFENSE--The commission of inquiry into newspaper reporting on defence matters under the chairmanship of Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, has had its first session to hear evidence in Pretoria yesterday. First to give evidence, was Major-General P. Pretorius, Director-General Civic Action of the S. A. Defence Force, who submitted an application that evidence to be given on behalf of the Defence Force should be heard in camera in view of security considerations. The commission will give its finding on the application on January 22. The commission has to submit its report not later than March 15 this year, and would also be meeting in Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, Durban, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town. Mr Justice Steyn has already given the assurance that the commission would hold its hearings in public as far as possible. He also said that the commission's instructions cover such a wide area that it would have to give attention to state security and not only the Defense Act. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jan 80 p 2]

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